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Secrt. II-27—100,000—21-5-48.

Com H.H (1948) Department.

M. SERIES.

G.O. No. 2537 Education

Dated 6.10.1948.

[Despatch Abstract.]

AIR MAIL.

No.F.15-1/48-P
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
NEW DELHI, the 3rd July, 1948

From

HHumayan Kabir Esq., M.A. (Oxon),
Joint Education Adviser to the Government of India.

To

The Secertary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.25921-2/48-A Education of 4th May, 1948, I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to depute an officer of this Ministry to Madras in the first week of August 1948. He will stay there for about four days and besides contacting the officers connected with the Education Department, to get an over-all picture of the progress made with regard to post-war Development Programme in the Madras Presidency, would specially like to see the working of the following schemes approved by the Government of India -

1. Introduction of compulsory elementary education.

2. Training of additional teachers.

3. Training of Physical Instructors.

4. Opening of an Engineering College at Coimbatore.

In addition, it is also proposed that he should visit the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. He would also like to see one of yours centers of Adult and Social Education.

I request that your may kindly inform this Ministry whether the time selected for the officer's visit would suit your Government. A tentative programme for the officer may also be suggested in the light of which, his ihinerary would be fixed and communicated to you.

Yours faithfully,

Humayan Kabir.

GK. /True Copy/

Education and P.H.Dept

D.O. No.50412-3/48.A Edn. dated 4-9-1948.

Dear Mr. Reddi,

Sub:- Post war Education Development Schemes - Visit of Government of India officer.
Ref:- Your letter No.1544-B-1/48 dated 31-8-1948.

I am to enclose 2 copies of a note on the Post war Education Development schemes and on the points which Profser Humayaur Kabir wants to discuss with officers of the Education department and he request you to arrange to have one copy handed over to Profeser Humayan Kabir on his arrival.

Yous Sincerly,
sd. . . .

To
Sri D.S. Reddi, M.A. (Oxon),
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

/True Copy/

GK.

POST-WAR PLAN - EDUCATION

The five year plan of Post-War education development drawn up by this Government included the seven schemes mentioned below:--

Description of the Scheme.	Cost for the five year period	Recurring cost at the end of the 5 year period.
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Compulsory Elementary Education	447.43	132.60
(2) Training of teachers	279.19	88.30
(3) Supply of midday meals to school children	1,287.60	418.00
(4) Technical Education (Engineering Colleges)	68.00	6.00
(5) Revision of salaries of teachers	1,330.71	286.28
(6) Medical Inspection	16.18	2.35
(7) Training of Physical Training Instructors and Instructresses.	6.65	.83

(1) above:- The five year plan aimed at bringing 2.6 lakhs of children each year to schools in the first five years and to bring 5.2 lakhs each year in the subsequent quinquennium. However, the scheme of compulsory elementary education introduced in 1945-46 was only to bring 1.70 lakhs of children to schools and retain them there till they completed the lower elementary schools course (junior basic course). A certain number of villages was selected in each district in the Province for implementing the scheme. In 1946-47 the scheme was extended to a few more villages in each district so as to enrol additional two lakhs of children. Under the scheme sanctioned for 1947-48 further 1.50 lakhs of children would have been brought to schools. The Government have temporarily suspended the further extensions of the scheme of comulsory elementary education in order to review the actual progress made under the scheme so far introduced and as they have, at present, also under consideration the question of converting all elementary schools functioning in the Province into Basic schools.

It is not, however, the intention of the Government to give up the scheme of compulsory elementary education altogether. At present, out of 70 lakhs of children of school-age, 35 lakhs are attending elementary schools. The Government intend to introduce the compulsory elementary education scheme to bring the remaining 35 lakhs of children to schools within a period of 10 years. The cost on this account has been worked out at Rs.63 lakhs recurring, each year on a progressive scale rising up to Rs.6.3 crores at the end of the 10th year.

The report of the Central advisory Board of Education contemplated the introduction of compulsory elementary education by stages the progression being from area to area and not from age to age. In this Province the scheme of compulsory elementary education has been introduced in selected villages in each district, and applies upto the V Standard in the first instance. Thus the scheme introduced by this Province slightly deviates from the plan of the Central Advisory Board.

P.T.O.

As regards the extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education upto the VIII Standard, the question will be taken up after the scheme has been put into operation throughout the Presidency upto V Standard course. This aspect has already been explained to the Government of India in this Department letter No.636, Education dated 24-4-1945, and G.O.No.2520 Edn. dated 25-11-1947. Relevant extracts from the letters are attached.

(2) above:- The scheme for training of teachers is intimately connected with the expansion of compulsory elementary education. To meet the heavy demand for teachers, provision was made for the training of 4,000 ~~higher-grade~~ addit-ional teachers, (2,000 secondary grade and 2,000 higher grade teachers) in 1946. The Provision was made for the training of Higher Elementary Grade teachers also, as it was felt that the time was not ripe to eleiminate this grade of teachers. Sanction was accorded to the opening of 100 new training classes in 1946-47 (50 for secondary grade and 50 for higher grade.) The entire additional expenditure on account of the opening of these training classes in Board or aided schools including the cost of additional accommodation to be provided for the opening of these training classes was met from the provincial funds. To attract a large number of candidates the period of training for secondary grade was reduced from two years to one year as a purely temporary measure for one year. The qualifications prescribed for admission into Secondary Grad were also ~~increased by 50%.--The~~ relaxed temporarily. The rate of stipends were also increased by 50%. The opening of additional training section was also sanctioned during the year 1947-48. But the scheme has been dropped with effect from 1948-49. The only post war Training sections continued during 1948-49 are the senior sections of the Training classes opened in June 1947. These sections will close by the end of 1948-49. 16 additional training schools (9 secondary and 7 elementary) have been opened in 1948-49 to meet the demand for teachers in the areas in which compulsory elementary education has been introduced and to meet the normal demands.

(3) above:- The sheme of midday meals to school children in compulsory areas was introduced in 1945-46 and continued during 1946-47. Government decided to discontinue the scheme altogether after that, mainly on financial considerations.

(4) above:- Three new Engineering colleges have been opened -- Authur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore, Engineering College, Vizagapatam (Kakinada) and Engineering College, Anantapur. The Coimbatore College is in its fourth year and the other two in their third year. Permanent buildings have to be constructed for all the three colleges. They are being supplied with equipment as and when the equipment become available.

(5) above:- In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board, the Madras Government revised the pay of teachers in educational institutions. Though the Board stressed the principle of uniform scales of pay for teachers irrespective of managements, Government had to deviate from this principle on financial and administrative considerations, and lay down different scales of pay to teachers in Government schools, those under local bodies and those under private managements. The revision of salaries entails additional expenditure as indicated below:-

	Rs.
Government Schools	8 lakhs
Local Body Schools:	
Elementary	92 lakhs
Secondary	30 lakhs
Schools under Private Managements:	
Elementary	82 lakhs
Secondary	44 lakhs

Page...3.

In the case of Government schools and in the case of elementary schools under private management, the entire additional expenditure is met from Provincial funds. As regards elementary schools under local bodies, the extra cost of revision shoul be met by local bodies from their own funds. The possibility of increasing local taxation has been explored and orders have been issued directing increas in the rates of education tax wherever necessary. In respect of secondary schools under local bodies and private management, the Government have agreed to meet a portion of the additional cost as indicated below:-

Local Bodies:- One half of the cost of revision.

Private managements:- Two thirds of the cost of revision.

Of the total expenditure of Rs.255 lakhs involved in the revision of salaries, the share borne by the Government of Madras is Rs.134 lakhs per annum.

(6) above:- The scheme of Medical Inspection for pupils has not yet been finally drawn up. Accourding to the scheme under consideration, it is proposed to meet the cost from the fees levied from students and to make it a self-supporting scheme.

(7) above:- The scheme has been deferred. But it m may have to be taken up again.

2. Since the Post-War plan was prepared certain new schemes have been introduced by the Government along with the Post-War Plan though they have not been included in the original Post-War Plan. The cost of the shemes at present introduced and the progress of expenditure in subsequent years will be as indicated in the statement below:-

	~~1948-49~~	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
			(Rupees in lakhs)			
(1) Adult Education		1.55	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
(2) Expansion of Basic Education		11.83	8.31	15.87	31.87	51.12
(3) Addl. Secondary schools for boys.		.29	.38	.47	.53	.57
(4) Addl. Secondary Schools for girls		.18	38	.58	.82	1.10
(5) Introduction of teaching of Hindustani		.07	.21	.68	1.01	1.14
(6) Introduction of bifurcated courses		3,36	54	5.76	7.90	9.05
(7) National Cadet Training Cops		15.23	24.31	29.4	36.49	43.6

Brief notes on each of the schemes are submitted below:-

(1) above:- A scheme of adult education has recently been drawn up. Adult literacy schools will be opened in many centres in the Province. Training schools to train teachers in adult education have also been established. The Government have sanctioned the opening of 6 rural colleges for adult education - An officer has specially been appointed to arrange for the training of teachers in citizenship. The Director has been asked to take steps to purchase projectors for for being exhibited to educated adults. The question of extending the scheme will be considered with reference to the results achieved. For further details please see G.O.No.646, Education dated 9-3-1948 - copy attached.

(2) above:- Expansion of Basic Education:- The policy of this Government is to introduce the scheme of basic ~~education throughout the Province as early as possible.~~ P.T.O.

education throughout the Province as early as possible. The Policy can be implemented only after sufficient number of teachers are got trained in the scheme. The Government have opened a few basic training schools in the Province by conversion of ordinary training schools. Certain Officers were deputed to Wardha for training in the scheme organised by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh and these officers have been appointed in the Basic training schools started. The Basic training schools under private managements are given grants from provincial funds. With the help of teachers trained in the Basic training schools elementary schools functioning in and round the Basic Training Schools are converted into Basic schools. At present there are 27 basic training schools functioning in this Province. 42 elementary schools have been converted into Basic schools.

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted a programme for the conversion of all elementary schools into basic schools within a period of 10 years. This programme is being discussed at an informal meeting of Ministers.

(6) above:- The policy of Government is to rely on local bodies and private agencies for the expansion of facilities for secondary education of boys and to admit to aid schools newly opened by them and recongnised by the Director of Public Instruction. It is considered that there should be atleast one high school for boys in each taluk and that to ~~being~~ begin with a middle school should be opened in taluks which have not even a middle school and that it should be developed into a high school later on and that in a taluk where there are only middle schools but no high school one of the schools should be converted into a high school In order to encourage local bodies and private agencies to open schools in backward taluks, it was considered necessary to make teaching grants towards the full net cost of maintenance of the schools subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years from the opening of the schools instead of a portion of the cost as is usually done (one half of the net cost in respect of schools under localbodies and two thirds inrespect of schools under private managements, and also a non-recurring grant to the extent of Rs.3,00 for each school towards the full cost of the purchase of initial ~~qu in~~ equipment. Three middle schools were newly opened by local bodies and two middle schools were converted ~~ti~~ into high schools under this system of special aid during 1947-48. In the ~~xxx~~ current year the Government have permitted the opening of three middle schools and conversion of three middle schools into high schools (five by lical bodies and one by a private agency). There are three taluks which have not yet been provided with a high school and the question of converting one of the middle school in each of those taluks into a high school will have to be considered in connection with the budget for 1949-50.

(4) above:- As in the case of secondary schools for girls, schools for girls newly opened by local bodies and private agencies and recognised by the Director of Public Instruction are admitted to the usual aid. As secondary education among girls is in a backward state and as local bodies and private agencies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys, it was considered necessary to make grants at the special rates to schools newly opened in centres not served by any girls school as was done in respect of boys schools opened in taluks not served by any middle or high school for boys. The Government have permitted the opening of six new middle schools for girls (5 local bodies and one by a private agency) under the system of special aid in the current year. There are a large number of towans with a population of over 5,000 which are not served by any secondary schools for girls. It is necessary to provide separate high schools for girls to prevent co-education. The system of special aid will have therefore to be continued. ~~The~~ No programme of development has yet been drawn up. The question whether the system of special aid should be continued or not will be decided by Government shortly with reference to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

(5) above:- Under the scheme for the reorganisation of secondary education introduced from the current school year, Hindustani is one of the languages included in the second language group and it will have to be studied as a compulsory second language in Forms I to III only by those students who take up that language. It is likely to be taken up by a large number of students in view of its importance as the Federal language. The Government have directed that provision should be made for the teaching of the language in all middle schools in which the language is not now taught. It will be introduced in all the Government Middle schools in the current year and in non-Government middle schools to the extent to which qualified teachers are available. With a view to encourage private managements to train as many as teachers as possible, the Government have decided to make grants-in-aid towards the cost of maintenance of the special schools providing for the Visharad and Pracharak courses subject to maximum (Rs.50,000 in 1948-000 in 1948-49). The D.P.I has been asked to report (1) the number of middle schools in which provision has been made for the teaching of Hindustani in the current year. (2) the number of private schools providing for the Vishrad and Pracharak course to be admitted to aid and the number of schools to be newly organised for the training of Hindustani teachers.

(6) above:- As a measure of the reorganisation of secondary education, the Government have sanctioned the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in selected subjects in Forms IV to VI in the existing high schools preparing pupils for entrance to a course of study at the University. The new courses Secretarial, Engineering, Agriculture, Drawing and Painting, Domestic Science (and Cookery) and Music and Dancing were introduced in 50 selected schools in the current year and the introduction of only one technological course was allowed in each school. No definite scheme has been drawn up for introducing the courses in all the high schools in he province. If the scheme is to be spread over 10 years, it will be necessary to introduce the course in 100 high schools every year. The question as to in how many schools the new courses should be introuduced in 1949-50 has been raised separately for orders,

With a view to enable local bodies and private managements to meet the extra cost involved in the organisation of the new courses, the Government have ~~diree~~ decided that teaching grants should be made as a special case calculated at three-fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs.1,450 per annum for each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the course and also non-recurring grant towards three fourths of the cost of the equipment to be purchased for the new courses subject to a ~~ma~~ maximum of Rs.5,700 for each school. In the case of Government schools, the entire cost will be met by Government.

(7) above:- With a view to provide for the military training of boys and girls in all educational institutions, the Government of India have passed the National Cadet Corps Act providing for the raising of three divisions (1) the Senior Division to which recruitment should be made from the male students of colleges (2) the Junior Division to which recruitment should be made from among the boys in high schools and (3) a girls' division to which recruitment should be made from among the girl students of Colleges and high schools. It is proposed to constitute the Senior and Junior Divisions only to start with. The Senior Division to be formed at the first stage in this Province will consist of 2520 cadets and the Junior Division of 6,000 cadets. The present position that the expenditure on the raising and maintenance of the Corps should be met entirely by the Provincial Government. The cost on account of the raising of the copps upto the 1st stage has been estimated approximately at Rs.22.83 lakhs and the Junior Divisions at Rs.1.80 lakhs.

~~Infantry battalions proposed for the reorganisation of the N.C.C. are~~

P.T.O.

It is proposed to raise in the current year two Infantry battalions of the Senior Division of the N.C.C. and one Engineering Unit with the units of the U.O.T.C., Madras. The cost of equipping and maintaining these Infantry battalions is estimated at about Rs.6.26 lakhs. In addition, the Government will have to meet the cost of construction of armouries for the safe custody of arms, ammunition and other equipment and the cost on account of the employment of lascars to clean the arms and equipment which is estiated at Rs.2.5 lakhs. The remaining units will have to be raised in 1949-50 after the officers required to man these units are trained in the summer vacation.

The question whether the Government of India should be moved to bear a portion of the non-recurring expenditure supply of clothing - Arms, Ammunition and equipment and also the cost of construction of armouries has been raised and the opinion of the S.F.C. is proposed to be obtained on this question before the Government of India is addressed.

3. The Government have under consideration certain proposals which can be treated, if introduced as part of the Post War Plan. These are:-

(1) Opening of schools in schoolless centres with a population of 500 and abvove.
(2) Further revision of salaries of teachers.
(3) Construction of school buildings.

(1) above:- The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to submit proposals for the opening of schools in the schoolless centres as a part Ii Scheme for 1949 -50. It has been estimated that the number of such villages would be 3,500 and the co of opening schools in these villages will work out to Rs.30 lakh The intention is to spread the schme over a period of 5 years. Details regarding cost will be known after definite proposals are received from the Director.

(2) above:- The Government of India have enquired what the cost will be if the pay of the teachers are further revised so as to bring them into line with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Reference is also made by the Government of India about the extra cost if the revision conforms to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The Director of Public Instructions has reported that the extra cost of revision of salaries of teachers according to the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education would be Rs.125 lakhs a year. He is not able to furnish the particular of the cost if the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Educationare given effect to. He has been asked to collect the particulars and submit a report to Government. His reply is awaited.

(3) above:- It has been estimated that the cost of provision of buildings for elementary and secondary schools would be Rs.122 crores. The estimate is based on the assumption that the expenditure on the provision of a building to accommodate 40 boys would be Rs.9,400. Hon. Premier considered that this estimate was too high. A reference is proposed to be made to the Director on the point. If the estimate is revised the cost of provision of buildings will stand reduced

Under orders of Hon.Premier the question has been raised whether a programme may not be drawn up for provision of buildings to elementary schools and for claiming a grant from the Government of India towards the cost of the scheme. The Finance Department has recorded the view that the Government of India may first be addressed with a view to ascertain whether a half grant will be made available by them for the building scheme in question.

4. Professor Humayun Kabir proposed to discuss with the officers of this Government certain points connected with the Post-War Plan. These are noted on briefly below:--

(1) The Post-War Plan prepared by the Madras Government deviated from the scheme of Central Advisory Board of Education in certain respects. The circumstances under with the Madras Government deviated from the scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education have been explained to the Government of India in 1945. (Please see Letters No.636, Education dated 24-4-1945~~,~~ ~~To a further communication~~ and No.2520 Education dated 25-11-1947) To a further communication received from the Government of India attention of theat Government has been drawn to this Government's reply.

(2) The Scheme of Compulsory elementary education has been drawn up only upto V Standard in the first instance. The question of extending the scheme upto VIII standard will be considered after all children are brought under instruction and retained in schools upto V Standard. This aspect of the question has been made known to the Government of India in the G.O. referred to above:

Basic Education is introduced gradually in and around Basic Training Schools year after year with reference to the number of Basic trained teachers available. It is started from the lowest standard and continued in the next higher standard year after year progressively.

(3) and (4) these have been already ed on atove.

(5) ~~During the~~ In as the new schemes in Secondary Education were introduced only during 1948-49 it is too soon to say about the stage reached. The progress made in respect of Engineering Colleges has been noted on already. Education in 'Art' is under the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Development Department. Nothing worth mention has been done in regard to commercial education beyond the opening of courses in B.Com. in the Government Colleges at Coimbatore and Mangalore.

(6) The Scheme of Adult education sanctioned by Govt. has been referred to aboove.

(7) Fairly satisfactory progress has been made in respect of the schemes alrady taken in hand.

S.S.

K.S.K

B.M.
2-9-48

B.M.S
4-9-48

/True Copy/

Note file.

Secretary Education and Public Health

Please see herewith a note of the Jt. Educational adviser to the Government of India, Mr. Humyun Kabir and my reply to him.

T.S.A.
3-10-48
H.M. Education

Mr. Humayun Kabir has made a number of suggestions in this note on pp.51-75 c.f. It is not clear from H.M's letter to Mr. Kabir on P.76 c.f. whether any specific action should be taken on the suggestion. H.M's specific orders may first be taken. A copy of the note may be sent to the D.P.I. for information.

I think we need take action only on why official reference that may come from Govt. of India with reference to Mr. Kabir's Visit.

I.B.M.
5-10-48

Nothing need be done

T.S.A
5-10-48

It is presumed that a copy of the note need not be sent to the Director of Public Insuructions for information. The papers may be recorded in a G.O. for purposes of future reference.

I.E.M
6-10-48

Order No.2537 Edn. dated 6-10-1948.

Recorded.

B.V.S.
6-10-48

Abstract.

Post-War - Education - Development Schemes - Note of Joint Educational Admiser to the Government of India Recorded.

/True Copy/

S. Jagannathan
21-6-54
Office Assistant,
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

GK.

18/6/54.